CANOLINA DAY IN ATLANTA. THE PALMETTO ARMY MAKES A

PEACEFUL CONQUEST. South Carolina Carried the Day and Stormed the Exposition Gates.

ATLANTA, Nov. 28.-To-day was set ATLANTA, Nov. 28.—To-day was set apart at the Exposition as Atlanta and South Carolina Day combined, and the sun had hardly risen before the prediction that it would be the greatest day in point of attendance in the history of the show was a certainty. Over one hundred thousand visitors were in the city, more strangers than were ever in Atlanta before. The streets were moving before. The streets were moving masses of humanity throughout the early morning hours, and before 9 o'clock the capacity of the surnstiles at the Exposition entrances, towards which the multitude flowed steadily. Caroling freed herealf from colonial time and how the sympathy and aid of Georgia was so nobly and generously tendered when South Caroling freed herealf from persons.

giving holiday, the Palmetto State celebration and Atlanta Day, were responsible for this enormous atten-

South Carolina covered herself will glory, excelling all other States that had special days at the fair in the number of visitors contributed and in the military display made. Since yesterday morning a score of trains loaded with South Carolinians have rolled into the city, and a fair estimate places the number of Carolinians in Atlanta from 12,000 15,000.

The eloquent speeches in the auditorium and the oratory of her distinguished sons filled the audience with unbounded enthusiasm, and every s aker was given an ovation by the thousands who crowded the vast building and cheered almost every word that escaped the lips of those who appeared on one programme.

In cordial words the citizens and officials and military of the Palmetro State were welcomed to Atlanta and her show and in language business.

her show, and in language burning with eloquence Governor Evans and Senator Tillman replied. Mr. Sam Inman, in behalf of the exposition, addressed those who have aided so materially in making the Southern show so successful, and thanked them for the encouragement given those who had asked for aid. had asked for aid.

Though every State in the cotton belt was represented, it was decidedly a South Carolina audience. The Palmetto badges predominated and were to be seen on almost every one who occupied seats. Standing room was at a premium and several printer. was at a premium and several minutes before the exercises were commenced every seat had been taken and hundreds were classoring for entrance. The aisles were filled by those who stood and at the doors many tiptoed to catch the words of the speaker.

When Senator Ben Tillman entered

the auditorium and was conducted to the platform at 2 o'clock, he was greeted with an ovation that must have assured him that the audience was composed of his friends. He en-tered at the rear door and had almost reached the steps leading to the platform before the crowd saw him. From that moment until he took his seat the applause was deafening. From every throat in the building cheers and yells proceeded and the sea of upturned faces smiled and beamed with pleasure upon the man who is almost worshipped by the masses.

Mr. Tillman stooped the minute he saw he was recognized and turn ng bowed several times to the audience Amid prolonged cheering he took his seat on the stage. He was among the first to arrive and the audience demanded his whole attention. At frequent intervals his name would be called by some one in the building and then the cheering would break forth anew. This was continued until the other speakers came in and the exercises were commenced.

At 2 o'clock Governor Atkinson, arm in arm with Governor Evans, walked upon the platform. This was a signal for more cheering and as the two governors took their seats the audience went wild with enthusiasm.

Governor Evans name was called and he was forced to bow in acknowledgment. Some one called the name of Governor Atkinson, Georgia's governor came in for his share of the applause.

"Tillman! Tillman!" cried the audience and Senator Tillman rose and bowed while they cheered. some reason there was a delay in the beginning of the exercises after all the speakers were seated and the time was passed in alternately calling for the speakers and cheering in general.

The last one to reach the stage was Mr. Sam M. Inman. As he came in through the stage door everyone looked at the badge they were, on which was his picture, and when they had made certain that he who had done so much for the exposition stood before them, they rose as one man and cheered with all their strength Mr. Inman walked straight to his chair, but the audience continued to cheer him and he stood and bowed in recognition Governor Evans grasped the hand of Mr. Inman and then Gov-

ernor Atkinson and Senator Tillman shook hands with him. After being introduced to those on the stage, Mr. Inman took a seat just behind Governor Atkinson. Governor Evans sat on the right of Georgia's governor and Senator Tillman sat next to Governor Evans. Lady members of the South Carolina board occupied seats on the right and left of the governors. Officers of the governors' staffs at back of their commanders-in-

Just before the exercises were begun a tall countryman walked down to the

I want to shake hands with Ben,' he said to an officer who stopped him. "You must wait until after he

speaks," said the officer.
"I can't wait," replied the countryman, and without further ceremony he made for the stage. Walking up to the ex-governor, he stretched out his hand, which was warmly and cordially accepted by Mr. Tillman. He patted his ideal of a man on the back friend occupied seats on the platform

during the exercises.

and South Carolina and Georgia especially, and said that this development was not the result of foreign would have it. But that no foreign capital has put its foot on Southern soil until Southern energy and enter-

soil until Southern energy and enterprise had first pointed the way.

Mr. Inman was then introduced and welcomed the Carolinians on behalf of the Exposition. He was surprised at the excellent military display made by the State, and he had been amazed at the variety of its products and the immense possibilities of the future developments.

"But go into any county in Georgia you may; go into any county in any State west of the Savannah river to the Rio Grande and you will find South Carolinians, or the sons and daughters of South Carolinians; and I never have seen one of them who was not proud

Governor Evans replied to the wel-come given by Governor Atkinson and Mr. Inman. He said that to simply thank the people of Atlanta and the State of Georgia for the kind welcome bestowed would be cold and unfeeling words for a mother to say to her daugh

Governor Evans said Georgia was the noble and virtuous daughter of South Carolina, and that he was proud of her. He thanked Georgia for p: betecting his State from the Indians years ago, and said he would always be grateful for every service rendered. He resented the words of Governor Atkinson what South Carolina and that he was proud for product the resented the words of Governor Atkinson what South Carolina and that he was proud for product the second that the seco Atkinson about South Carolina not being abie to appreciate the beauty of

"The governor of Georgia surely does not know me," said he, and the audience applauded. He thoughth stood in the presence of a South Carolina woman.

"South Carolina is proud of the

and South Carolina could exclaim with no particle of hypocrisy that she was not as other people. South Carolina is different from many States, but there is no difference between her and her daughter—Georgia. Though we are separated by the Savannah, I believe like our lamented and immortal Grady, that the river is more for a bond than a bond than a bond than a lower of the sas I am; and I want to call your attention to one thought, and then I shall stop. It is this: We hear and we read a great deal nowadays about bringing Northern capital and inducting Northern brains to come among us and develop our waste places. The newspapers harp on this in the South, and Northern newspapers twit us with bond than a boundary.'

He spoke of of the days when the two States marched side by side to victory and to defeat, and was thankful that those days were over, and over forever. South Carolina had always done what she thought was right, and she had no apologies to make. Though the conflicts sometimes were severe and bloody, the grand old State had never been compelled to withdraw for

repairs, and never would. Governor Evans spoke of the effect of secession, and believed that the day would soon dawn when the South would get what it wanted. He thanked God that things were no worse, and hoped to see them much better before

many years. His speech was delightfully delivered, and he was liberally applauded when he sat down.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S ADDRESS. "Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen-The good book tells us that there is a time for all things, but I do not

think that this is a time for long speaking.'

A voice: "Hurrah for Tillman! he has sense.' Tillman: "They say that hungry people have no ears, (laughter) and am sure that I can see a good many of you here who would like to have a sandwich about now. I shall, therefore, not trespass on your attention too long. This is not an occasion for long speaking. I have no set speech pre-pared. I don't know how to make set speeches. I have been in prompt attendance upon our constitutional convention for ten weeks and I didn't know until about six days ago that there was the slightest chance for me to come to Atlanta and see what she and the South had to show. Our constitutional convention adjourned on Tuesday afternoon, after eight days' order to get through in time to come here. I got to Atlanta yestorday evening at 6 o'clock and, being worn out, I went to bed, and I had no time to have fixed a set speech if I had wanted to. and besides, what do I come to Georgia to talk to South Carolinians for, any way, for it seems to me that every man I meet is a South Carolinian and has been saying all day, 'Howdy do, Ben?' · Howdy, Governor,' all up and and down the streets to such an extent that I thought I was at a State fair, and I see so many familiar faces here and realize so clearly that probably twothirds of you have heard me before that I know it would be imposing upon you to make more than a very few

brief remarks. "I came here not to brag. I leave that to our young Governor. He is young and green and besides he has such an acute realization of interpretation of our State motto . 'Animus, Oberbusque Arati.' The only thing that I know that he hasn't any sense about whatever is women. With as young and handsome a face as he has an even guess that it does not exceed got and a reasonable amount of brain and a pretty fair character, for him to talk about Northern capital and brains patted his ideal of a man on the back and left him only to return with a friend. The countryman and his such a realization of his own unworthing their beauty, has such a realization of his own unworthing the country man and his such a realization of his own unworthing. such a realization of his own unworthi-

"I come to extend to you brotherly greeting. While my friend claims that Georgia is the daughter of South Carolina, I rather look upon her as a great, big, handsome sister. Double us in the state of t us in area, nearly double us in popula-tion and more than double us in taxa-

seen one of them who was not proud to acknowledge the relationship and to send back the greeting that we love our mother, and are proud of her.
"Mr. President, I have had no opportunity as yet to look at your expo-sition. I have been only able to get a

glimpse around the grounds in driving

hrough them in a carriage, and in

does not know me," said he, and the audience applauded. He thought he and most glorious exposition; and I state had brought the prettiest women on earth to the exposition, and the delay of the South could have done telt his own unworthiness when he it. To whom is credit due? Your Governor says that Southern mea did it, Southern genius and Southern cap-ital. I don't think this is altogether— "South Carolina is proud of the women of her State. Proud of what they have been in the past, and proud of what they are now at the present of what they are now at the present North and cast their fortunes with "This is Thanksgiving day. Georgia you, and are today as good Southern-and South Carolina could exclaim with ers as I am; and I want to call your our incompetence and lack of progress, and laziness; and too many Southern papers have become the echoes of this anworthy thought. But pause and anlyze the conditions which have exsted here since the war and consider for a moment, to enlarge upon the thought which my friend, the Governor of South Carolina has just touched upon, the pension tribute which we pay and you will see that we have not received back from that source or rom any other source than a tithe of he money that the Southern people have dug from the earth and northward to remain there. Now I will give you a few figures and this is the only thing I took the trouble to look up to tell you about. The entire amount paid by the United States government since 1861 for pensions has been \$1,861,000,000. Of that sum the amount paid to the veterans of the war of 1812 and the war of Mexico and the Indian wars, \$59,000,000, so that the Union soldiers have received \$1,-800,000,000 from tde United States government. The number of pensioners in the South all told, I mean the cotton States, is 65,000. The number in the United States is 360,000, sayou see that less than one-sixteenth of this money comes book to the South. How much do we pay? Statistics will prove that these eleven cotton States count it in any shape you please, and measure it by any yard stick you want, pay not less than one-fourth and nearly one-third of it. If you deduct a roasonable amount for the sum paid back to the Southern pensioners, and the most of that is paid in the States of Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee, 1 say to you that the total sum that is coming to the South since the war from pensions from any source has not exceded \$15,000 000; that will leave \$1,650,000,000 that has been paid to constant work for ten hours a day in the Northern soldi rs and you have paid one-fourth of that, which amounts to more than \$400,000,000 of tribute to

our conquerers. Am I getting up " new revolution in talking about this? Not at all. I know full well that the Southern peo ple as a people wil never govern this union any more. We only want to hold he balance of power between the giant West and the greedy North that are now marshalling their forces for the control of this country on the tariff and financial issues, and we must look to natural alliances; to those whose nterests are identical with our own and identify ourselves with them and endeavor to bring back the conditions that will give us a fair chance. So that our farmers can receive some compensation for their labor besides a bare

existence. "But to carry out the thought which I have just touched. How many millions has the North invested in the South. Coming here for their own selfish purposes to get large returns from their investments. I would make \$400,000,000. Therefore, when you capital which they have taken from ness that he can not afford to put him-self on one, is very good. He knows not received in all as much as we have

sioner Rocho stepped to the edge of the platform and rapped for order.

The platform and rapped for order.

The woman to do anything else, and there was before the war and the part of the war there had been the quality for woman to do anything else, and the part of the war there had been the quality for woman to do anything else, and there was before the war and the part of the war there had been the quality for woman to do anything else, and the part of the war there had been the quality for woman to do anything else, and there was before the war and the part of the war and the part of the war there had been the quality for woman to do anything else, and the part of the war there had been the quality for woman to do anything else, and the part of the war there had been the quality for woman to do anything else, and there was before the war and the part of the war there had been the quality for woman to do anything else, and there was before the war and the part of the work and its under the subject is not one which part was scholarly and prefound almost prefer was scholarly and prefound and the part was scho of the earth and we prove it by these fixed facts and figures, and despite this pension robbery, this financial depletion, if we had had a fair chance at the Exposition entrances, towards which the multitude flowed steadily, was being taxed, while bets were laid that the paid admissions to the grounds would reach the hundred thousand mark before the gates closed for the day.

And generously tendered when south the Exposition entrances, towards which the Exposition entrance, and I am glad of it. If I have made anything of a name for myself and have come to be anything of a name for myself and have come to be anything of a name for myself and have come to be anything of a name for myself and have come to be anything of a name for myself and have could have eclipsed Chibe the Exposition of the Exposition in Atbe the Exposition of the Exposition in Atbe the Exposition of the Exposition in Atbe the Ex what we have paid as tariff and financial tribute in the way of interest and in other ways by which they have depleted our country for the benefit of national banks. It could be proven that with a reasonable tariff and a just distribution of the banking capital this country of the South would have moved forward more rapidly than any other section of the union, because what other section could have with-stood this drain and to-day presented the evidences of progress; the building of railroads; the building of factories; the increase of wealth that we see around us? Who will deny it? All the gold goes North and stays there. It does not return to beautify and adorn the South. They are enriching themselves at our expense and when you go there and see their palaces and their wealth and their luxury, such as no Roman emperor ever dreamt of, reflect that it is not they country that has coming in on the train yesterday after-noon, and to read the account of the papers and hear from my friends who conquered. It would be improper—

have been here and looked at this grand collection of the resources and manufactures of the Southern people, which you have here. The most natural thing for a person who visited the Chicago World's Fair is to make a the Chicago World's Fair is to make a comparison between the two and I say will simply say to the impropertion this is not the occasion or the time—this is not the occasion or the time—the future policy of the country. That would be trenching on politics, which should not intrude themselves on occasions of this character. I comparison between the two, and I say to you, sir, that from what I have been able to see of what you have done that with the negro problem in the South; gredation and ignorance and anarchism and communism and all the other isms that go to pull down; that the time will come when the Southern farmers will be the saving salt that

will keep this republic from toppling

over and becoming a military despotsm. Those Southern farmers and merchants and bankers—though some of those bankers don't seem to realize hat the man who drives the plow is the man who runs the country—they have come to believe that Wall street Cleveland grunts. If your governor hadn't alluded to old Grover I would have not said anything about him, and I am not going to say anything about him here, because I will have a better opportunity to use my pitchfork upon him when I get to Washington. But it does my soul good to hear governor say that two little vour bobtail Reformers from South Carolina have attracted more attention, that caused more applause than the president of the United States. It is at least a confirmation of the thought that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. I have this realization, and I thank you-all of you-who have come from South Carolina to do this honor to the governor and myself. In regard to those calumnies which have been heaped upon me by such papers as The Atlanta Journal, Macon Telegraph and Savannah News, I wish to say that they have gone from me like water from a duck's back; because the people of South Carolina have in two elections put me in the governor's office, and by unexampled majority, and that last verrafter the dispensary law was even missed they elected me to the United States Senate by a vote of 121 to 21 in he General Assembly, Pardon me for this personal allusion. I know you want to get something to eat and go and see the fair, so I will just thank you for this meeting. Those of who are going back to South Carolina will bear with a better and a happier recollection of this day if I do not detain you any longer. I will say to the governor of Georgia, and the whole of the United States, that we, the people of South Carolina, are and intend to be ahead of anybody in the field of material progress. Thanking you and his excellency for this opportunity to meet you face to face and say what have had to say, I will now close."

THE BAPTISTS IN GREENVILLE A LARGE GATHERING FROM ALI

PARTS OF THE STATE.

Greenville Mountaineer, Nov. 30th.

The Minister's Conference. The first meeting in connection with the Baptist State Convention was that of the Minister's Conference on Tuesday night. The meeting was presided over by Rev. N. N. Burton, of Darlington County. Rev. D. M. Ramsey, of Charleston, preached the annual ser mon. His subject was "The supreme rule of faith and practice," the text being found in 2d Timothy. 3d chapter, 16th and 17th verses. which was listened to with great attention by the large audience present, was a very interesting and scholarly production. After the sermon, officers were elected for the year. Rev. L. C. Ezell, of Spartanburg County, being chosen president and Rev. J. A Brown, of Due West, secretary.

On Wednesday morning, the conference first listened to a strong paper by J. N. Booth, of Union, the subject being "Development of our Churches." Dr. G. B. Moore, of Furman University, then read a paper on "Monism," that every woman here who isn't mar- sent away; and I will elaborate that which he read a week or so ago before

speech was not written, and he was at a disadvantage in this respect, because his argument was not close and compact, as he undertook to follow his op-

The congregation and especially the ministers agreed with Mr. Covington that the women should not be brought into mixed assemblies.

Wednesday Night's Session. The first session of the convention The first session of the convention was called to order on Wednesdry night by Rev. R. W Sanders, of Florence, the president of last year. Rev. J. H. Boldridge, of Lancaster, preached the convention sermon from Luke 17th chapter and 21st verse. The subject was the kingdom of Christ. After the sermon, the election of officers was gone into. Dr. A. J. S. Thomas, of Greenville, nominated Rev. R. W. Sanders, D. D., for re-election to the office of president. There were no other nominations, and on motion of Col. J. A. Hoyt, the secre-tary was instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for Dr. Sanders. Rev. W. D. Rice, of Denmark, and Judge J. H. Hudson, of Bennetsville, were chosen vice-presidents. Rev. G. T. Gresham, of York, was re-elected recording secretary, with Capt. A. B. Woodruff, of Woodruff, assistant. Dr. C. H. Judson was re-plected treasurer. C. H. Judson was re-elected treasurer. Rev. C. S. Gardner welcomed the

convention to Greenville in a neat talk which was responded to by Rov. John G. Williams, in one of his characteristic speeches.

A committee on order of business

was appointed, with Rev. L. T. Carroll as chairman. This committee announced that sessions of the convention would be held from 9:30 a. m. to

A committee on co-operation in the work among the colored people was appointed with Rev. W. T. Derieux of Spartanburg, as chairman. The report of the board of trustees of Connie Maxwell Orphanage at Greenwood was presented by Rev. J. L. Vass, the superintendent and treasurer. Twenty-nine orphans have been received during the year making a total of 75 now in the institution. One new building has been erected this year and another will be finished before spring, which will make the capacity 00 children. The report was referred to a committee, with Rev. N. N. Bur-

ton, chairman. The report of the committee on Aged dinister's Relief Fund was read by the hairman, Rev. C. C. Brown, of Sumter. There are now fourteen ministers aided v this board,

When the hour for the Thanksgiving

sermon arrived, the church was filled to overflowing, both in the galleries and on the floor below. Dr. W. H. Whitsett, president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary preachd a magnificent sermon, taking as his text 1st Samuel, 7th chap. 12th verse. After the sermon, the report on oreign Missions was read by Dr. W. C. Lindsay, of Columbia. The indications in the East seem to be hopeful, as recent events in China point to a beter opening for the missionary efforts. Many Eastern powers are threatened destruction. In Cuba, Brizil and Mexico the outlook is also brightening. In Italy, the progress is slow, but in Africa there are gleams of light.

the special order for Friday night. The president during the morning announced the following committees: To nominate Board of Trustees for Orphanage, J. A. Hoyt, chairman. On Sunday Schools, Rev. O. L. Mar-

lin, chairman.

The discussion of the report was made

On Home Missions, Rev. J. W. Perry, chairman. On Foreign Missions, Rev. C. Ervin, chairman. On preaching for this meeting, Rev. C. S. Gardner, chairman. To nominate delegates to the South

Wilkins, chairman. On time and place of next meeting, Rev. L. C. Ezell, chairman. To nominate Executive Board, Rev. G. A. Wright, chairman. To nominate Board Ministerial Education, Rev. D. W. Ramsey, chair-

Baptist Convention, Rev. A. C.

Committee on obituaries, Rev. C. T. Scaife, chairman.

The Convention Proceedings. On Thursday night the convention was opened with the singing of the old familiar hymn: "How firm a foundation," after which a prayer was offered by Rev. A. C. Osborn, of Benedict Institute, Columbia. The special order of business was then called up, which was the consideration of the report of tee, submitted the report, which was short and to the point. The report commended the work of the board and the field next year.

that of any other State. No adverse criticisms could be made on it.

Dr. T. M. Bailey, the efficient secretary of the State Board, spoke next. He said that by order of the convention, the board had each year extended the work but the contributions of ed the work, but the contributions had not increased proportionately. It was necessary to go in debt as no one could tell at the beginning of the year what the income would be.

Retronchment had been made where the work would suffer less. Missiona-ries of the board made as great sacrifices as those in foreign fields. Appeals were constantly coming from all over the State to send missionaries. Though contributions were not so large this year as in some past years there were more contributors than ever before. Dr. Bailey closed his speech by calling for a collection.

Rev. Lucius Cuthbert told the story of the almost wire and an armonic of the almost wire and the story of the s

ment at will. The convention adjourned with prayer by Rev. Fred. Jones, of Ellenton.

Thanksgiving Day.

The convention on Thursday morning was opened with devotional exercises led by Rev. M. McGee. The first business taken up was the report of the State Mission Board, which was read by the secretary and treasured. Dr. T. M. Bailey. Mention was made in the report of the death of Rev. J. L. Rollins, the veteran missionary. The roport showed that the debt which was \$5,000 at the beginning of the year had been reduced to \$3,000. The report of which Rev. A. C. Wilking was a constant of the State in the Sundants from this State in the Seminary.

The report of the standing committee was \$5,000 at the beginning of the year had been reduced to \$3,000. The report was referred to a committee, of which Rev. A. C. Wilking was a committee, of which Rev. A. C. Wilking was a convention to take up this work of the greatost opportunities that man had ever had for advancing the cause of Christ. A special committee was appointed on this subject. The subject of ministerial education was taken up, the first talk on this being made by Dr. W. H. Whitsitt, President for each association and their reports which were every encouraging and showed that a great interest was being taken in missions by the Baptist women of the State. Mrs. H. R. Moseley, of Rock Hill, a former missionary to Mexico, and Miss Lillian Man and ever had for advancing the cause of Christ. A special committee was appointed on this subject. The subject. The subject of ministerial education was taken up, the first talk on this being made by Dr. W. H. Whitsitt, President for each association and their reports which were every encuraging and showed that a great interest was being taken in missions by the Baptist women of the State. Mrs. H. R. Moseley, of Rock Hill, a former missionary to Mexico, and Miss Lillian Man and their reports which were every encuraging and showed that a great interest was being taken in missions by the Baptist women of the Suminary was located

knows all there is about finance and nobody can teach them anything, and thou must say 'Me. too, every time had been reduced to \$3,000. The relation of the constant of the constant of the constant of the chairman, Dr. A. J. S. Thomas. on this report was made by Rev. T. P. Bell, secretary of the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, located at Nashville. He urged upon the convention the importance of using the iterature published by this board and presented its claims in a strong speech.

Rev. D. M. Ramsey, on the behalf

of the trustees of Furman University, made the opening speech when the subject of education was taken up. He said the general interests of education were being considered as never before n South Carolina. Our denomination s in the work, and we ought to do the best we can for our institutions here in Greenville. These institutions are equipped with the best management and as good teaching force as any col-leges in this State. There are needs of these colleges which should be met. Small deficits for a few years are accumulating. No one feels anxious about these deficits, but we ought not to allow them to increase to any extent. We must meet the necessities, and to do this we must he ea plan to work upon. Subscriptions payable in three and five years were suggested, and the trustees started with \$1,400. This plan or some other plan ought to be considered right now, and the brethren should talk freely about this matter. Mr. Ramsey alluded to the fact that he first saw the light on the banks of the Reedy, and he knew the Baptists of South Carolina too well to expect any

step backwards. Rev. C. S. Gardner said there were three ways before us. Cut down expenses by reducing the teaching force, and fall behind in the educational work. We must go forward, and meet the exigencies upon us. The State is advancing along this line, and the a roommate and classmate of William denominations in this and other States T. Snerman. General Jordan served are moving actively, too. We must all through the Seminole campaign. not expect others to do the work, but Afterwards he was in the Mexican war. must help ourselves. Rich men are He was also with the troops in Californot going to give money unless the nia and Oregon in the Quartermaster's poorer men show a real interest. This Department. The highest rank that s a critical moment; we cannot go he attained in the United States army forward without more money and we was Captain. cannot stay where we are without more money. Furman University was founded in the tears, prayers, and He was made Brigadier General and sacrifices of devoted men who have

to contribute money to Furman. Judge Gen. Beauregard in the latter's quar-Joshua H. Hudson, of Bennettsville, rel with Jefferson Davis and wrote an was the next speaker on this subject. He said he was a friend to the South Davis. For this he was criticised Carolina College. The State should severely in some quarters. He was maintain an institution of highest connected with the Memphis Appeal education. He was a friend of Clemfor some time after the close of the son, of the Citadel with its glorious record, of Claffin, and thought the State should support these colleges. But the advisability of denominational colleges had been decided long ago. The Methodists have Wefford a great institution, and the Methodists are going the committee on the annual report of the Clinton and are going to support the Committee on the annual report of the Clinton and are going to support the State Mission Board. Rev. A. C. their college. The Baptists have the Chairman of this committee on the Chairman of this committee. Furman and can not afford to let it proud of Furman since it is a source of material and intellectual progress to urged that more missionaries be put in the citizens of this city. At the last Remarks on the report were made an agent was put in the field. Rev. R. however.

people and that the people should be more liberal. Duty of Christians and their privilege to give to the cause of Christ.

Day C. T. Sanife of Woodputt at a meeting of the executive board of this association, it had been decided of the association, it had been decided as the control of the sanotation. Christ.

Rev. C. T. Scaife, of Woodruff, a member of the Board, was the next speaker. Mr. Scaife said the work in this State was better organized than that of any other State. No adverse dition of the grounds of the University and and compute and compute the control of the grounds of the University and and compute and compute and compute and compute the compute and compute an and said something should be done to but these grounds in better shape. He introduced a resolution calling upon the trustees to make an effort to increase the endowment fund. This subject called up perhaps greater dis-cussion than had any other subject. Rev. D. M. Ramsey, was called on to take subscriptions for the endowment of Furman, and they were given with a good deal of enthusiasm. Subscriptions were secured to the amount of \$4,005 and after this good news was announced the convention adjourned until last night.

until last night. The Woman's Meeting.

The Union of Woman's Missionary large this year as in some past years there were more contributors than ever before. Dr. Bailey closed his speech by calling for a collection.

Rev. Lucius Cuthbert told the story of the almost miraculous rejuvenation of the old First Church in Charleston. Dr. Cuthbort is one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, and for some time he neld the audience spellbound by his graghic description of the reopening of this church.

On Friday morning the devotional Cuthbort is one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, and for some time he neld the audience spellbound by his graghic description of the reopening of this church.

On Friday morning the devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. B. P. Robertson, of Gaffney. The first subject taken up was that of the cooperation in the work among the colored people by the Northern and Southern Baptists. The principal speech on this subject was made by Rev. H. L. Moorehouse, D. D., of New York. Homade an earnest appeal for the Baptists of South Carolina to take up this work more vigorously, saying this was

A meeting of the Baptist teachers afternoon at the Greenville Female college. A. P. Taylor, of the Welch Neck High School, was elected president, and Giles B. Toole, of the Woodruff High School, secretary. The object of the meeting was to take steps toward securing greater co-operation between the Baptist High Schools and Furman University and the Greenville Female College. The following schools were represented:

Furman University, Greenville Female College, Welsh Neck High School, Cooper-Limestone Institute, York Baptist High School, Orangeburg Collegiate Institute, North Green ville High School, Campobello High School, Weodruff High School and Lebanon High School. Dr. Moore-house, of New York and Dr. Osborn, of Benedict Institute were also pre-

sent. Resolutions were adopted favoring: (1) more thorough prepartory work for Furman University and Greenville Female college, (2) sending pupils from the high schools to the colleges named, and (3) building up of the high schools. Steps were taken to organize an association of the Baptist teachers of South Carolina.

GEN. JORDAN DEAD.

A Well Known Soldier Passes Away and Leaves an Honorable Record. General Thomas Jordan died on the 27th inst. at his home in New York. 'he members of General Jordan's famly and some of his intimate personal

friends were present when he died. General Jordan had been suffering a ong time from tubercolosis. General Jordan was born in Luray

served as chief of staff with General gone home to glory.

Mr. Gardner closed his speech with a Beauregard and fought at the first batrepetition of his appeal to the Baptists close of the war he took the side of article for a magazine denouncing

When the first Cuban insurrection oroke out General Jordan enlisted and fought during 1869-70 against Spain. He eventually became commander of the rebel forces in Cuba. At Las Menas de Tana on Christmas day, 1870, with nearly 600 men, he held in check thirty-five nundred Spanish soldiers

until his ammunition gave out. He came to the United States in 1871 to intercede for Cuba and endeavored to have belligerent rights granted the island. He was arrested on the charge of violating the neutrality laws and meeting of the trustees in June last, held for trial. He was never tried.